Metropolis

A modern beamer theme

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Center for modern beamer themes

Introduction

The METROPOLIS theme is a Beamer theme with minimal visual noise inspired by the hsrm Beamer Theme by Benjamin Weiss.

Enable the theme (in LaTeX) by loading

```
\documentclass{beamer}
\usetheme{metropolis}
```

Note, that you have to have Mozilla's *Fira Sans* font and XeTeX installed to enjoy this wonderful typography.

In R you can of course use this package directly, see its documentation.

Sections group slides of the same topic

Elements

for which METROPOLIS provides a nice progress indicator …

Title formats

metropolis supports 4 different title formats:

- Regular
- Small caps
- all small caps
- ALL CAPS

They can either be set at once for every title type or individually.

Elements

```
The theme provides sensible defaults to
\emph{emphasize} text, \alert{accent} parts
or show \textbf{bold} results.
```

becomes

The theme provides sensible defaults to *emphasize* text, accent parts or show **bold** results.

- Regular
- *Italic* (also *Italic*)
- Small Caps
- Bold (also Bold)
- *Bold Italic* (also *Italic*)
- Bold Small Caps
- Monospace
- Monospace Italic
- Monospace Bold
- **Monospace Bold Italic**

Items

- Milk

- Eggs

- Potatoes

Enumerations

1. First,

2. Second and

3. Last.

Descriptions

PowerPoint Meeh.

Beamer Yeeeha.

- This is important

This uses LaTeX for aninmation. The next slides uses RMarkdown

- This is important

- Now this

This uses LaTeX for aninmation. The next slides uses RMarkdown

- This is important

- Now this

- And now this

This uses LaTeX for aninmation. The next slides uses RMarkdown

- This is really important

- Now this

- And now this

This uses L#TEX for aninmation. The next slides uses RMarkdown

- This is important

- This is important
- Now this

- This is important
- Now this
- And now this

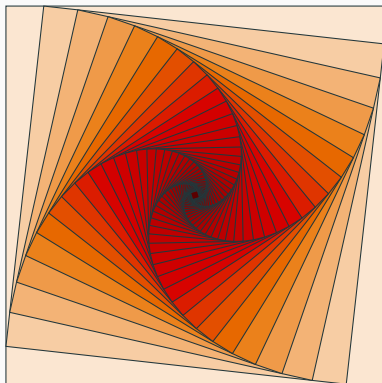- This is really important
- Now this
- And now this

Figure 1: Rotated square from texample.net.

This used a LATEX feature. All RMarkdown features are also at our disposal.

Table 1: Largest cities in the world (source: Wikipedia)

City	Population
Mexico City	20,116,842
Shanghai	19,210,000
Peking	15,796,450
Istanbul	14,160,467

This used a LaTeX feature. All RMarkdown features are also at our disposal.

Three different block environments are pre-defined and may be styled with
an optional background color.

Default
Block content.

Alert
Block content.

Example
Block content.

Default
Block content.

Alert
Block content.

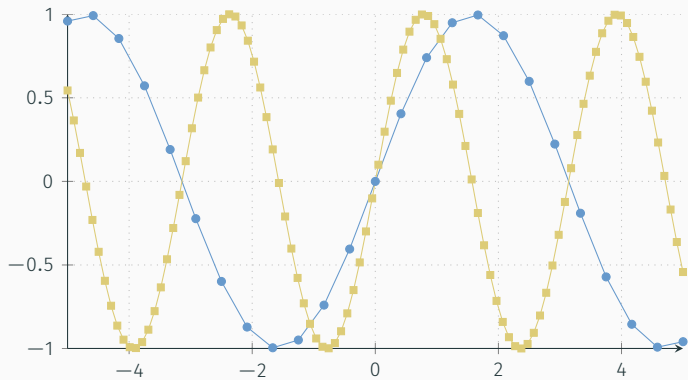| Example |
| --- |
| Block content. |

The right side uses the `\metroset{block=fill}` option. Blocks can also used in Markdown using `###`
(if slide-level=2).

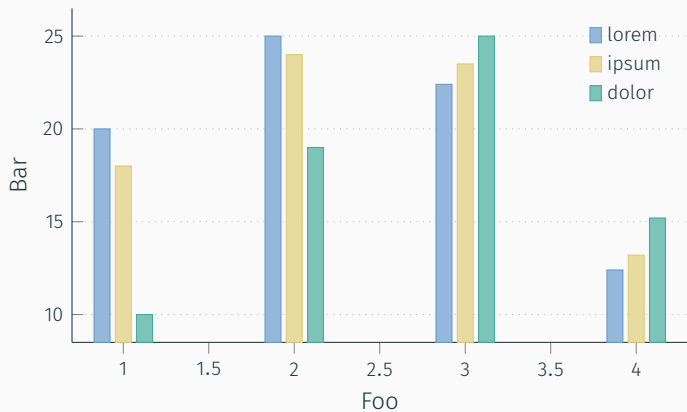$$e = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^n$$

Veni, Vidi, Vici

Some references (Knuth, 1992; Graham et al., 1989; Simpson, 2003; Erdős, 1995; Greenwade, 1993)

`allowframebreaks` is not used or needed, also changed `\cite` to `\citep`, and defaulted `natbib` to option `[round]`.

Notes can be added either using latex syntax:

```
\note{
  \begin{itemize}
    \item \emph{This} is a note.
  \end{itemize}
}
```

or with pandoc (markdown) syntax:

```
<div class = "notes">
  - This is *another* note.
</div>
```

The display of the notes is controlled using the YAML argument
beameroption. Here we have used beameroption: "show notes".

└─Elements

    └─Notes

NOTES

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- *This* is a note.

- This is *another* note.

Conclusion

Get the source of this theme and the demo presentation from

https://github.com/matze/mtheme

Source and documentation for the RMarkdown variant are at
https://github.com/eddelbuettel/binb.

Questions?

Sometimes, it is useful to add slides at the end of your presentation to refer to during audience questions.

The best way to do this is to include the appendixnumberbeamer package in your preamble and call \appendix before your backup slides.

METROPOLIS will automatically turn off slide numbering and progress bars for slides in the appendix.

Calling \appendix currently leads to an error in when using binb.

The following code generates the plot on the next slide (taken from help(bxp) and modified slightly):

```r
library(stats)
set.seed(753)
bx.p <- boxplot(split(rt(100, 4),
                      gl(5, 20)), plot=FALSE)
bxp(bx.p, notch = FALSE, boxfill = "lightblue",
    frame = FALSE, outl = TRUE,
    main = "Example from help(bxp)")
```

Example from help(bxp)
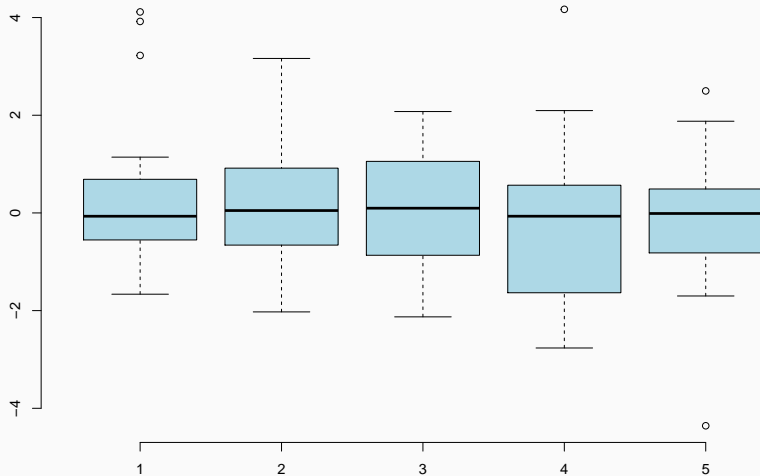
A simple `knitr::kable` example:

```
knitr::kable(mtcars[1:5, 1:8],
             caption="(Parts of) the mtcars dataset")
```

Table 2: (Parts of) the mtcars dataset

	mpg	cyl	disp	hp	drat	wt	qsec	vs
Mazda RX4	21.0	6	160	110	3.90	2.620	16.46	0
Mazda RX4 Wag	21.0	6	160	110	3.90	2.875	17.02	0
Datsun 710	22.8	4	108	93	3.85	2.320	18.61	1
Hornet 4 Drive	21.4	6	258	110	3.08	3.215	19.44	1
Hornet Sportabout	18.7	8	360	175	3.15	3.440	17.02	0

P. Erdős. A selection of problems and results in combinatorics. In *Recent trends in combinatorics (Matrahaza, 1995)*, pages 1–6. Cambridge Univ. Press, Cambridge, 1995.

R. Graham, D. Knuth, and O. Patashnik. *Concrete mathematics*. Addison-Wesley, Reading, MA, 1989.

G. D. Greenwade. The Comprehensive Tex Archive Network (CTAN). *TUGBoat*, 14(3):342–351, 1993.

D. Knuth. Two notes on notation. *Amer. Math. Monthly*, 99:403–422, 1992.

H. Simpson. Proof of the Riemann Hypothesis. preprint (2003), available at `http://www.math.drofnats.edu/riemann.ps`, 2003.